NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS, such in advance. Money sent by mult will be at the THE DAILY HERALD too conts per copy \$7 per no 1918 WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, of off copy, or \$3 per consum; the European Edition very West per comum, the European Edition very Welders per capy, \$4 per annum to any part or treat Bests y part of the Continent, both to in tude postage. Edition on the lst, 11th and 21st of each mouth, at THE FAMILY HERALD on Wednesday, at four cents

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Volume XXV..... No. 380

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MURIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OFE-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- KING LEAR.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street. BOWERT THEATER, Bowery.-THE FIRE AND THE PLAGUE OF LONDON-MY SON DIAMA.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Brondway.-Playing With LAURA KERNE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.-

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery,-Fast Women of

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. Day and vening - Joseph and His Bretings - Laving Custosi-

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway BURLESGUES, SONGS, DANCES, 40. —SCENES AT PHALON'S.

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway.—Hoolet & Campsell Binature's IN Ethiopian Songs, Burlesques, Dances, &c. Vigothia Munny.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street.—Mr. AND MAS

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 663 Broadway. - Songs, DANCES, SUBLEMACES, &C.

New York, Sunday, October 7, 1860.

The News.

The steamship Vanderbilt, from Havre and Southampton, arrived at this port last night. The Vanderbilt brings European news to the 26th ult. but we have already received and published advices to the 27th, per City of Baltimore. however give this morning some additional items brought by the Vanderbilt.

The steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall, now overdue at this port, had not arrived when our paper went to press.

The schooner Euphemia, Captain Bayley, from Guayanilla and Ponce, Porto Rico, arrived yes-terday at this port, with dates to the 23d ult. The failure of the house of Ulanga & Co., together with the death of Mr. Ulanga on September 21, and the absence of the managing partner in Europe, had created quite a sensation all over the island. The weather continued rainy and crops promise to be very large. American provisions had arrived in considerable quantities, and the market was well supplied. Lumber was becoming scarce and good pitch pine in demand. Exchange was improving New York, 2 to 3 per cent premium; America gold, par; London, \$5 20; Paris, 4f.80 to 4f.85; Spanish gold and silver, 64 per cent premium.

The steamship Adriatic sailed from this port ye terday for Southampton and Havre, with 240 passengers and \$675,000 in specie. The Edinburg also sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with 215 passengers and \$17,648 in specie-making the total apecic shipment \$682,648.

The Prince of Wales left Washington yesterday. He embarked on board the revenue cutter Harriet Lane, amidst salutes from the Arsenal and Navy Yard and the enthusiastic cheers of the immense concourse which had assembled to witness his de parture. The Harriet Lane carried the royal party as far as Acquia creek, whence they proceeded by railroad to Richmond, Va., arriving in that city about seven o'clock last evening, where the Prince's reception, though informal, was of the most enthusiastic character. To-morrow he pro-

ceeds to Baltimore.

Jackalow, the Chinaman, was indicted by the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court at | alone. The first Senators who took their seate Trenton yesterday, for the murder of the crew of the sloop Spray. There are five bills of indictment against the accused—one for the murder of Jonathan T. Leet, me for the murder of Elijah J. Leet, one for the robbery of each, and one for running away with the vessel. The trial of the prisoner will take place on the third Tuesday in January next, at Trenton, N. J.

In the Supreme Court yesterday the question of the appointment of a receiver of the Artisans Bank was again discussed, and the case was fu ther adjourned to Wednesday next. All the applications for the appointment of a receiver, save one, were withdrawn, and it was intimated that the bank would resume business.

At a meeting of the presidents of the various democratic and Union political clubs, held last evening, it was agreed that the proposed grand parade of all the anti-Lincoln organizations and citizens generally shall take place on the night of Tuesday, the 23d inst.

The patrons and admirers of the prize ring will find in our paper this morning a highly interesting and graphic ske'ch of the great contest in England between Bob Brettle and Jim Mace for the chan

pionship of be mid tle weights. We give this morning an account of the recent dreadful steamboat explosion in Texas, with a list of the killed and wounded, as far as could be as

Intelligence has been received at the Department of State, Washington, of the death of our recently appointed Consul General at Constantinople, Mr

Henry D. Johnson. Owing to telegraphic accounts from the South regarding the effects of the late storm, the cotton market yester day became excited and active, and closed at full one eighth of a cent advance; the raise embraced about 7,00 bales, included in which was one line of \$,000 bales, taken It was said, for export; a considerable portion of the said embraced qualities under middling uplands, which close exhibited more bodyancy for common and medium grades, while extra brands were without change of mo ment, and sales were tolerab y active. Wheat was a Live and prices rather firmer; the sales were large for export, with purchases on speculat Corn was firm, with more doing, mostly on spect Western mixed was at 70c. a 71c, after and in store at 76s. for flat yellow. Pork was without change of moment, with fair sales of mess a \$10 a \$10 18% a \$10 20, and prime at \$14 60. Sugar consequence of injuries reported to have been to flicted on the crop in Louisiana, by the late storm, b came active, and closed firm at an advance of from 160 to 500 per it : the sales which transpired amounted t about 3 000 hads Cube, with rumors of a still large quantity, which we could not trace. The chief sales wer made within the range of 6 %c. a 6%c for redning good and 650 a 670 a 750 for grocery grades. The sale besides included 150 onds melado at % 1 and 3.500 (Batavia) at private terms. Cidee was quiet, but firmly Freights were active to Liverpool, and 180,000 s 200,000 bushes wheat, in bulk and bags (chiefly to ship's rage), were taken at 121 , with floor at 2 and fiver to London (10 000 bbis.) at \$4.64 a 34 754 1.000 beyow observe at 50s , and 1.500 bbls flour to Gla gow on private terms. Fair engagements were also made by the Hamburg steamer, and at pretty full rates. The Bearing of the Pennsylvania

The black republican journals are trying to p educe an impression that the Pennsylvania election cannot result adversely to the prospects of Lincoln; for, they argue, if Cartin i defeated it will not indicate that Lincoln will meet the same fate there, while if Foster i overthrown he Union Presidential ticket in Pennsylvania cannot possibly succeed.

This style of argument is preposterous non-sense, and it is the emanation of doub; and feat on the part of the black republican leaders The result of the election on Tuesday next in Peensylvania will foreshadow the result of the Pasidential contest. If Curtin is elected by majority of five thousand votes or upwards, Mr Lincoln will carry that State in November, and be the President elect of the United States while if Foster should be returned as Governor of the State the day after to-morrow, Lin coln and his followers may "hang their harps upon the willows," for he will not be able to carry Pennsylvania in N wen ber, and failing in that he cannot be elected President. We believe that Cartia will require a majority of five thousand new to enahie tie black republicans to carry the State in November, for he is that much more popular there than Lincoln and his revolutionary theo-

The conservative and moderate portion of the black republican party in this State, Pennsylvania and New Jersey have been sorely exercised by the radical and ultra doctrines pro claimed by Seward in his Western tour lately and have been doing what they can to preven the people from seeing before the election the unavoidable policy that the fanatical leaders have fastened upon their party. Thousand whose interests are indissolubly connected with the trade and fraternity of the whole Union have been startled at the developement which their party ties have taken, under the fostering bands of Seward, Sumner, Wilson and Helper and are drawing back from the revolutionary abyss into which these leaders would plunge them. They are not prepared to declare "was against slavery wherever it may exist." The sense of justice begins to operate with them, and they recognise the right of the South to the practice of self government, whether It be in matters of moral, social, political or materia interest. And this is the only foundation for good government; for, as the Spanish provert expresses it, "A fool can manage his own house hold better than can a wise man that of stranger.

In giving vent to his abolition sentiments and ultra revolutionary proclivities during his re-cent tour in the West, Mr. Seward has been performing the part that is popularly attributed to a pig thrown into a river. Instinct tells him to swim; but no pig will swim against the current. He goes with the tide down stream, and in his efforts throws his fore feet so high that each stroke cuts a new gash in his own throat. Thus he never reache the shore, and hastens his end by the violence of his own efforts. So it has been with Mr Seward's recent efforts in the West. They have cut his party to pleces in this part of the coun try, as will be seen in the Pennsylvania election on Tuesday, and in this State in November.

Ite Way."

Among other curious facts which the cen sus of 1860 will bring to light, we find that the famous line of Bishop Berkeley, quoted above coasesses more of truth than poetry. When the government of the United States was organ ized the seat of empire was on the Atlantic sea board. Then New Hampshire, Massachusett and Connecticut had a moiety of political power. In the convention which adopted the constitu tion, the delegates from New Hampshire, Massa chusetta, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania outnumbered those from Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia Then Delaware sent five delegates, while New York was represented by Alexander Hamilton were Mesars. Langdon and Wingate, from New Hampshire; Strong, from Massachusetts; John son and Ellsworth, from Connecticut; Ma clay and Morris, from Pennsylvania, and Few. from Georgia. These, with Paterson and Elmer, from New Jersey : Bassett, from Delaware, and Lee, from Virginia, made a quorum of the first Senate, giving New England five Senators, the Middle States four, and the Southern States three. It was in this condition that the Senate organized. Of course the disproportion was afterwards corrected by the filling up of the Senate; but we find that the Northern preponderance was maintained, as subsequently to Mr. Adams' election to the Vice Presidency, Mr. Langdon, of New Hampshire, was chosen for the second time as Presi dent pro ten. of the Senate. Of the sixty-nine electoral votes which were cast for President Washington, the States of New Hampshire. Massachusetts and Connecticut cast twenty-two or nearly one-third. When the first House of Representatives came together, there were pre sent four members from Massachusetts, four from Connecticut, five from Pennsylvania, one from Virginia and one from South Carolina. Ou the next day came one from New Hampshire. one more from Massachusetts, two more from Connecticut and another from Pennsylvania The quorum was afterwards made by seven additional members from Virginia, two from Maryland, two from New Jersey and one from Pennsylvania. Thus it will be seen that New England and the Old Dominion had Congress in the hollow of their hands New England, in time, was compelled to give up this supremscy to the Middle States and the South, to go in turn to the West. O the three bundred and three electors to be chosen at the November election, New England has less than one seventh, and this proportion s to be decreased before another Presidential election. A Portland journal states that the census statistics of New England, as far as received, do not present so large an increase of population during the last decade as was anticipated." Connecticut seems to have been the only one of the New England States which bas sensibly increased in population. Under these circumstances, and with a basis of one hundred and twenty five thousand population for each member of the House, Maine, New Hampshire

Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island wit

each lose a representative. The Middle and

Southern States will not probably gain any

The members lost in the East will be gained

by the West. Iows, should its population com

up, as is expected, to three-quarters of a mil

lion, will be entitled to six representatives in

stead of two, and all the new State except Min-

nesota will gain more or less political importance.

These facts and figures are significant. They show very distinctly that the seat of power in this government will be ere long in the valley of the Mississippi. The future of the great West, with its millions o acres of virgin soil, its twenty thousand miles of rivers for steam navigation, and its vast resources of all kinds, is almost too grand for human contemplation. New York city will, of course, keep up its average increase of population, and will be the great entrepot for the Great Western empire; but New England. robbed of its young blood, will degenerate into a state of hopeless old fogyism. Truly the star of empire shines brightly in the Western Local Nominations-Thurlow Weed En-

dereed by the Assembly Conventions. We publish elsewhere in to-day's issue a list of the candidates who have been placed in nomination by the several political cliques and factions of this city for the offices to be fitled at the next general election, which will furnish

ome idea of the efforts that are being made by the professional trading politicians to obtain control of every official position, that they may have full sway both at the City Hall and Al-

bany, as well as at Washington.

The array of names there presented, with fev honorable exceptions, is a disgrace to the city, especially the Congressional and legislative tickets. A majority of those nominated for Congress have not the remotest idea of the bearing of the important questions that come under the charge of members of Congress, and should they be elected, they will be merely the mouthpieces of the cliques that have placed them in nomination, instead of guarding our national prosperity and doing all within their power to enact such laws as will protect and develope the varied interests of our widespread country. In the nominations for Legislature everal of those engaged in the peculating ope rations of last winter bave turned up having received the enforsement of som one of the numerous factions, and they are now in hot pursuit of the rich placers at Albany The republicans of the Eleventh Assembly dis trict have again brought forward Cummings H. Tucker, who was a member of the Committee on Cities and Villages last winter, and one of the chief managers in preparing those plundering schemes for the action of the Legislature and who was also found voting with the pintical crew in almost every instance. The city railroads were the measures that he gave his special support, both in committee and by his votes His democratic colaborer on the same com mittee has likewise been trotted out by Tam many in the Twelfth district, as well as three or four other democratic members who evinced a warm friendship to Weed and his measure last winter.

Fortunately for the interests of this city. It is one thing to get the nomination from a few professional politicians, and quite another to secure an election by the people. We trust that our property holders and taxpayers will not be enticed into the support of these philosophers by the cry of regular party nominations that will be raised about their ears on all sides, but select from the tickets nominated, irrespective of party, such men as are qualified for the several positions and worthy of their support; and in those districts where no such can be found bring out their independent candidates, and for once send men to Washington and Albany worthy to represent and qualified to speak for the commercial capital of the nation. If those philosophers whose votes are recorded in favor of those peculating schemes of last winter are re elected, let us have no more grumbling about the rural members plundering the city of its valuable franchises.

The Chinese Empire in Transition -- Pro gress of Revolution and Civilisation.

By our correspondence from Chias, which we published in the last two days, the reader has seen that the French and English, notwithstandtheir prestige as great warlike Powers, have literally effected nothing as yet in the "Central Flowery Land." That tough old Asiatic empire has been assailed for ten years by the arms of a revolution which is still in progress, and now the two greatest powers of Europe have been for a considerable time waging war against it, but have made no impression on the ancient

It is curious how revolution is seeking to change two worlds at the same time. All Europe is in a revolutionary condition, in the throes of political regeneration. The classical ideas of the first French revolution, revived from the ancient military republics of Greece and Rome, are still in progress among the nations of Europe, and developing themselves day by day. These principles received a check in the overthrow of the first Napoleon, but broke cut again in 1848, when they were but partially suppressed, and are now again heaving the continent of Europe like an earthquake. The mission of Napoleon III seems to be to aid this revolution, but to control it and prevent its excesses, as an accomplished equestrian guides a spirited, fiery horse. Thus does the democratic Emperor of the French ride upon the whirlwind and direct and moderate its course. Whether it will throw him, or he will retain his seat till his mission is fuifilled, is problem which is now in progress of solu-

In China the revolution is also one of new ideas-democratic doctrines, combined with a kind of Christianity, uprooting the ancient dy nasty and the old established creed. The seeds which the Christian missionaries have long since sown there are now germinating, and the Chinese Emperor, placed between two fires, has to battle on one side for his dynasty and his religion, and on the other with the superior national civilization of Europe-excelling Asia in the art of war, as well as in the arts of peace What the immediate result may be it would be unsafe to predict; but there is little doubt that at last the decayed civilization of Asia must succomb before the opward marsh of new ideas. And thus the more vigorous and youth ful West will return with interest the enlightenment it received from the East, whence arts and arms and literature have come to Europe, and further west still-to America-for

Westward the course of empire takes its way. But it is werthy of remark that the United States government adopts a different mode of extending its commerce and civilization in the east from that pursued by England and France Their system is force : ours is reason. Their aim is conquest, subjugation and the planting of colonies. The colonial system is foreign to the genius of our institutions. When we annex it s adjacent territory, and the inhabitants, being white men, are admitted into our political union on terms of perfect equality. We annex so distant territory. There is no land so far from Great Britain that she does not seek to make it her own by force or fraud, white she reduces the people to slavery. Her caree in India is an evidence of this. It is more that two bundred and fifty years since she gained a footing in that country, and what the condi-tion of the natives is at this day, and bow little she has been successful in securing their loyalty or improving their civilization, the late war in India fully revealed. From the time of Hastings and Clive her rule bus been one of galling oppression, without an example in the history of modern times. This is the great difficulty that lies at the bottom of all ber intercourse with China and Japan. The Chinese and Japanese governments fear that the English will serve them in the end as they have served the natives of India.

The American system is entirely different In a few short years we have gained by peace ful diplomacy what neither England nor France could accomplish for centuries. We have not only established friendly relation with China and Japan, but gained their confidence. They know from our history and our system of government that we do not want conquest, but commerce; and we have satisfie them that the benefits of our intercourse with them are mutual, and that we give as much as we receive. To our friendly offices are due British participation in the benefits of the commer cial intercourse which we secured for ourselved in Japan. It is no part of the American system to monopolize commerce or trade or anything else. Judging from our success, the American system is evidently the best, and had the Euro pean Powers long since adopted it in the East their civilization would have obtained a far greater hold than it has yet gained in Asia The American plan is the offspring of a higher system of government, which appeals more to the intelligence of mankind than to the force of the beast of prey, or of the human savage of the wilderness. Hence our rapid progress in commerce, our peace with all the world, and our marvellous and unprecedented growth in all the elements of a great nation.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

DRATH OF OUR CONSUL GENERAL AT CONSTANTINOPLE The Department of State received intelligence this morning from Consul General Moliett, at Florence, tha Henry D. Johnson, formerly of the State Departs recently appointed Consul General to Constantinople, died on the 16th ult. Mr. J. was very much indisposed when he left for his post, and it was believed that a sea voyage would prove beneficial. Already there are several and

cants for the place. Mr. Johnson was on his way to his destined resident His wife, a daughter of Colonel Abert, and his family, were with him, and he was surrounded by American

friends. The intelligence of the complete fusion of the elem of opposition to Lincoln in New York has given unqua satisfaction to the administration and to the friends of the Union and the constitution. All await with interest occupts of the great demonstration on Monday next.

Pennsylvania Politics. OVERWEELMING DEMOCRATIC DEMONSTRATION AT PHI-LADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6, 1800. An immense Foster demonstration is in progress to night. After an cuthusiastic meeting before independence Hall, a torchlight procession was formed, composed of at least five thousand democrats united in a common cause. The procession has already consumed an hour to pass third and Chestaut streets, and there is no prospect of its finale. Every ward in the city is largely represented, and no attempt is made to interfers with the harmony of the occasion by the display of the names or portraits of the Presidential favorites. Such an immense demonstration was totally unexpected by the thousands of spectators who are gathered on the side walk, and their enthusiasm

who are gathered on the sidewalk, and their enthusiasm is unbounded. Among the amusing incidents is the ap-pearance of a negro boy riding on a rail.

The republican fixels the other night is entirely thrown into the shade. It contained only four thousand men and boys, while at least ten thousand voters have already passed by me, abouting for Foster, and thousands more are approaching. The demonstration will have an im-mense effect on the coming election.

The attempted Bell and Curtin demonstration perfect failure.

Rhode Island Politics.

Mr. Duncan and the other democratic nominees for Presidential electors have formally accepted the nomin tion tendered by the State Convention. regarded as certain against Lincoln.

Movements of Gov. Seward. BATAVIA, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1860

Hon. W. H Seward arrived here this morning, and it topping at the residence of Trumbuli Cary, Eeq. He caves for Leroy this afternoon, on route for home.

News from Nebraska. TAINS.

Captain Reynolds, of the Tenth infantry, United States ploring tour of the Wind river country, reports having discovered a pass 2,500 feet lower than any beretofor incovered on the line of the Rocky Mountains. It is about the 46th parallel of latitude.

about the **66th** parallel of latitude.

An extensive sale of mules and pooles belonging to the
United States took place in this city to day. The main was made under the direction of Capt. Reynolds and Lieut. Magruder, of the Tenth infantry. The animals

The Oyster Sloop Tragedy-Jackslow

TRESTON, N. J., Ont. 6, 1860.
The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Sourt me vesterday, and examined Joseph Langdon and crew of the sloop Lucinda; also the carman from Brooklyn. This morn ing at nine o'clock they came into court and presente dve bills of indictment against Jackalow; one for the mor der of Jonathan T. Leet, one for the murder Eijah J. Leet one for the robbery of each, and one for running away

with the vessel.

In the absence of Mr. Voorbees, the counsel for Jacks with him in the defence, represented the prisoner. The prisoner, upon being arraigned on the indictments, pleade not guilty" on each. The District Attorney, Col. G. s. Cannon, then applied to the Court for the appointment special term for the trial of these indictments, and the Court fixed the third Tuesday in January, at the city o

The Death of Governor Willard CHICAGO, OCL 6, 1860

St. Faul on Thursday, left here to night for Indianape is, in charge of a committee of citizens for that city.

Death of an Artist.

Charles Frazer, an artist, aged eighty, died this after soon. He was a distinguished miniature painter fors;

Satting of the Anglo-Saxon.

The Angle-Saxon sailed from Quebec at 9 30 th z morn ng, with 84 passengers

Fatal Raitroad Aceident. WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct 6, 1550 At six o'clock pesterday evening no up french train one into se up passenger train on the Weidle road, at Everetteville. The baggage master was killed, and the conductor, Mr. Laspeyre, tad a leg broken and is not expected to recover. There was no other damage.

Races in Kentucky and Ohio. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 8, 1960.
In the four mile race here to day between Joe Stones

and Mat Davis, the former was the winner. Time, 7:40 and 7.47. Mat Davis won the first heat, but in the second he lot down and was withdrawn. LANCASTER, Ohio, Oct. 6, 1860.

A two mile race took place here to day bet ween Ala winner in two straight heats. Time, 3:51 1/4 at 4 3:53.

Markets.

Markets.

Balmons, Oct. 6, 1860.

Flour quiet but steady. Wheat firm red, \$1 39 a \$1 36; white, \$1 40 a \$1 60. Corn firm: yellow, 69c. a 72c; mixed, \$6c. a 67c. Provisions quiet: mess pork, \$19 50; prime, \$14 75. Lard unchanged. Oofee firm and unchanged. Whiskey steady at 22c. a 22%c.

Flour firm sales 1,000 bbls superfine at \$5 62% a \$6 76. Wheat firm: sales \$,000 bushels red at \$1 25 a \$1 32; Ohio white, \$1 45. Corn active: yellow, 74c. Codice—Rio, 14c. a 14%c. Whiskey, 22c. a 23%c.

Flour less active. Market steady. Wheat was in good demand and closed firmer: sales \$2,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago spring at \$1 63, 24 000 bushels No. 1 do at \$1 05, and 43,000 bushels. No. 1 Milwankee club at \$1 08 a \$1 09. Corn steady: sales 30,000 bushels at \$65 %c., \$0,000 bushels at \$60. Osts steady: sales 30,000 bushels at \$56. Co. a \$1 00. Corn steady: sales 30,000 bushels at \$60. Corn at \$1 05, and \$1 00. Corn steady: sales 30,000 bushels at \$60. Corn at \$1 05. Corn steady: sales 30,000 bushels at \$3c. Canal freights—15c on wheat and 14c on corn, to New York. 1, he mourts—\$0,000 bbls. flour, \$0,000 bushels wheat, \$60. Outhels corn, \$0,000 bushels outs, \$5,000 bushels harrey. Canal exports—20,000 bbls. flour, \$7,000 bushels harrey. Canal exports—20,000 bbls. flour, \$7,000 bushels barrey.

THE ARTISANS' BANK.

Expectation of Resuming Business. SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS. Before Hon. Judge Leonard.

6 -In the matter of the Artisans' Bank -This morning the Judge announced that he had received a con cent, signed by the plaintiffs and Mr. Byrne, withdraw tog their application. He therefore supposed that there was no other application pending before him, except the one made by Mr. Cowies.

Mr. Byrne moved that the injunction order should continue. He supposed there would be no objection to

Mr. Cowies supposed the motion was to withdraw the application for the appointment of a receiver.

Mr. Whiting explained that the objection made yester

day, that the ten days had not expired, might jeopardise the rights of the depositor if a receiver were appointed

the rights of the depositor if a receiver were appointed under that application.

Mr Cowies then reviewed his application under the re-

Mr Cowles then reviewed his application under the revised statutes.

Mr Whiting applied for a postponement, as the papers had only been served this morning.

Mr. Cowles replied that the bank had sufficient notice, as the directors and cashier were in Court yesterday.

Mr. Whiting made a statement to the Court, coatending that the bank was able to pay its demands if a shirt postponement was granted. The bank was not insolvent; the whole amount of the debts due to depositors was \$235,000, and gentlemen representing \$180,000 of that amount were willing to wait. He had no doubt if time was given until Wednesday that all parties would be satisfied. He thought if for the benefit of all parties that a receiver should not be appointed. He represented the Bank in the matter.

catisfied. He thought to appointed. He represented a receiver should not be appointed. He represented that the be matter.

The Court remarked that the direct we had resolved that the bank was insolvent. He had been so informed by the cashier.

A leng discussion ensued between the Court and counsel on the motion of adjournment, in the course of which it was stated that the parties represented by Mr. Couries were paid \$1,500 reservent, and only about \$300 remained due to them.

The Judge said that he might probably appoint a nominee of his own.

Mr. Cowire assented to the postponement, and the matter was laid over until Wednesday next.

matter was laid over until Wednesday next.

The Poor Cemtemariam.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEMALD.
Having read your article on the centenarian, Issae Daniels, in yesterday's Hemald, I am of the opinion that something of a substantial character should be done by the citizens of New York to soothe the declining years of the old veteran and his devoted daughter, and place them beyond the possibility of future want. I take the liberty of exclosing you five dollars, and trust you will allow yourself to be the medium whereby this mite may reach him. I sincerely hope that your generous appeal in the old contenarial behalf may mest with a liberal response from the ever warm hearted New York public. I remain yours, obediently,

No. 5 Division afreet, N. Y.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD NEW YORK, Oct. 6, 1880

Will you have the kindness to apply the enclosed sixty dollars to the relief of the old soldier, isaac Daniels, and oblige the officers of the St. Nicholas Hotel.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RESALD. Will you please appropriate the enclosed (51) to fund by Isaac Daniels, 75 Lewis street, the old soldier and M. L. B. for Isaac Danies, oblige, yours, &c ,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. the benefit of Issac Onniels, the veteran named in yester day's edition. Respectfully yours, A MEMBER OF COMPANY B, Tweith Regimet N. Y. S. M.

We have several other subscriptions which we shall reafter acknowledge. The charitable had better call a the old gentleman's residence and leave their contribu

Police Intelligence

Busices or Communon —Scipton Aubaressy, a Spaniard, was taken into custody yesterday by policeman Latta, on charge of grand larceny, under the following circumthis city from Porto Rico, in company with a gentlema named Victor Guffroy. During the voyage Guffroy place named Victor Gudroy. During the voyage Guffroy placed the sum of \$1,590 in the possession of the prisoner for safe keeping, the latter promising to refund the money as soon as the vessel reached New York. Ou their arrival is this port, however, Aubarcasy refused to give up the funds entrusted to his Care, at which Gudroy was very enturally incessed. Anbarcasy took the matter very caturally incessed. Anbarcasy took the matter very caturally incessed. Anbarcasy took the matter very caturally incessed. Anbarcasy took to further took to the matter very caturally incessed. Anbarcasy took to mail to form the flower of the presence of the prisoner was about to sail to the steamship Persia yesterday for Liverpook, Guffroy caused his arrest, as already stated. Upon being brought before Justice Welsh, at the Lower Police Guart, the prisoner recely schnowledged that he had Mr. Guffroy's money, but said teat the latter had voluntarily placed it in the hands. He offered to refund the money if the complainant would withdraw the charge, and upon Guff oy's doing so be diagorged the whole amount, misus what he paid for his rooms at Laird's. As there did not seem to easy evidence to sustain the charge of larcesy, the mainter ended.

Personnal Intentioners.

Personnal Intelligence.

Cot. J F Pickett, of Washington; V Worthington, o Cincinnasi; Ir. J. & Short, of Maryiand, and E Farna worth, of Detroit, are stopping at the St. Dents Hotel.

worth, of Detroit, are stopping at the St. Denis Hotel.

W. L. Cushing and lady, of New Orleans, E. R. Bennett,
of New York; J. Lyman, of Boston; A. A. Canovar, of
Foorda; S. A. Mora, of Havana, and Senor I. H. De Aiva,
of Cuba, are stopping at the Lafarge House.

Hon John McKinney, of Michigan; H. R. Mygatt, of
Oxford; William Keily, of Rhinebeck; Juoge Wilard, of
Troy; W. F. Leach and family, of Baitimore; S. Smith and
family, of New Orleans, and Mr. Rosgen and wife, of
Rochother, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Isanc Buchanan, of Canada; Mr. Loak and wife, et Mon-treal; J. Livesey, of London; C. Chase, of Baston; N. W. Norcross and wife, of Lowell; N. W. Goertner, of Hamil-ton College; M. Romero, of Mexics, and W. C. Hicks, of Baston, were among the arrivals at the Brevoort House yesterday.

Americans regimered at the banking office of Metera. Liberbette, Kane & Co., 8 Piace de la Bource, Paris, from September 17 to 21, 1860.—T. P. Raithelemew, New York, P. 8 Kintaer, Louisville, H. Whittell, Mrs. A. E. Ricch good, New York, Tomas Silver, Philip Fox, Philadelphia, Hr. and Mrs. Aifred Lockwood, R. C. N. Marchett, B. D. Dos, John T. White, New York, F. R. Macheth, S. D. Dos, M. D., Charasston, David Edmond, Veginia, Charles T. Taiman, New York, G. M. Smiley, Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Honothee, San Francisco; Mr. D. Myrich, Veginis, F. Poytard, St. Clara, California, General Palfrey, and family, New Orieans, Wm. Kid and wife, Rochester, N. Y., Mass J. Opiesby, St. Leois; H. Hutchisson, P. L. Wecks, Maryland; G. M. B. McHary, Paniel Goodwin, Hartford.

N. Y., Miss J. Ogissby, St. Lenix; H. Hutchisson, P. L. Wecks, Haryland; G. M. B. McHary, Pauci Goodwin, Hartford.

The Cher. P. Massone, the Sicilian Minister, says the Washington for New York, in order to sail for Survey by the removal of this dipromat from the misson which has so satisfactorily filled near our government is a massed by the revolution which has recently face piece in the Nearolitan Kingdom, as certain journae have a mounted. The Cher. Massone had made his arrangements is and the Massone in the Nearolitan Kingdom, as certain journae have a mounted. The Cher. Massone had made his arrangements is save Washington in cusacious one of descree of his Secretism, dated August 16, assigning to him other and by the Chandler to the Department of State, who monumed that Mr. Alines Burbolant, Nearolitan Charge d'afficient at Rio Jazeiro, would be sent here to take the plane of the Cher. Massone it would be difficult adequately to a great first in light with justice be said with regard and sheetnes, not only of our secrety, but also of our government. His cepurater is, indeed, universally deplored and the all the major of personal soft of the Massone of persons, for noth and so great was be amountly of its manner and its sudness of heart has be amountly of the manner and its sudness of the state beyond the members of the state beyond the members of the state beyond the manner and the secretion when the second of the second of the state of the state of the state of the state of the second of the second of the second of the prescription mixed fluid and other members of the state beyond the state of the second of the s

THE PRINCE OF WALES

His Movements at the National Capital.

Brilliant Reception by the President in Honor of the Prince.

THOROUGH DEMOCRATIC LEVEE

Albert Edward Learns a Thing or Two.

SPLENDID PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE FOR RICHMOND.

His Reception at the Capital of the

Old Dominion.

&co., WARRINGTON, Oct. 6, 1860 The anxiety on the part of the public to obtain a view

of his Rayal Highness seemed to have undergone no abate ment as the period of his stay in Washington shortcood. This was clearly evidenced by the crowds which assess bled at various points this morning, anxiously awaiting the approach of the Prince on his way to the cutter, which was in readiness to convey himself and party to Acquia creek, from whence they go in a special train to In anticipation of securing a glimpse of the Prince as he

in antelepation of security a gimpse of the Frince at he should make his exit from the executive massion, large numbers began to assemble about the White House at an early hour, and it was not long before the crowd had so augmented that the mansion might well be said to have been literally besieged by anxious and curious speciators. Large numbers had assembled at different points along Shortly before, the Prince and suite took an affection

Shortly before, the Prince and suite took an affectionate leave of the President and Miss Lane. In this dual interview mutual regret was expressed that the pleasant hours that had been passed at the White House during the Prince's sojourn in this city should be so shortly terminated, and wishes for the future health and prosperity of the President and his piece, and the Queen and the

of the President and his pleos, and the Queen and the Prince, as well as for the prosperity and harmony of the two respective countries, were mutually expressed. The carriage of the Prince, followed by those of the members of the Cabinet, in which were those officers, with some others, left the mansion about ten o'clock, surrounded by numerous vehicles and a large crowd of pedes trians, eagerly gazing at the Prince. The line of ear riages drove slowly down Pennsylvania avenue to Four-and a Half street, and thence to the Arsenal, where a large crowd of spectators was gathered on the wharf, where lay the steamer. On the arrival of the party s salute of twenty one guns was fired from the Arsenal, which was responded to by a like number from the Navy

The vessel loosed her moorings at precisely elevan o'clock, and proceeded down the noble Potomac, smid the plausits of the vast concourse assembled, and with the British eneign floating at her foremast and the American

The Prince having gone, Washington has again amo

aspect of solitude.

The parting of the Prince and his companions from the President and his family was marked by genuine feelings of regret, and the public functionaries on both sides showed more emotion than is usual at any mere coremnial of leave taking. To the last "the Mount Vernon day"

was the subject of pleasant conversation.

Sir Henry Holland will remain here until Monday, the guest of the President. Dr. Ackland, of the University of Oxford, who is of the Prince's suite, went on Friday moraginia, to visit that gentleman at his seat, Castle Hill, but would join the royal party at Richmond.

The cutter Harriet Lane will proceed directly to Am key, N. J., for the purpose of meeting the Prince on his way from Philadelphia, and will land him at Castle Gar-

anticipations of delight to the grand ovation in New York next week. The royal party are looking forward with undisafork next week.

The Prince is decidedly a "heart amaster," the young

ladice eay; and, indeed, he has won some of the oldows of the rougher sex, too. Southern gentlemen here, now that they have

him and his suite, regret the more that he cannot extend his journey to that part of our country.

During the stay here of the Prince the diplomatic corps
made no personal calls, but left their cards. according to

THE TRIP TO VIRGINIA-THE RECEPTION AT RICHMOND.

she passed Mount Version the ship's bell was tolled, and after a momentary hesitation all the royal party removed their bats. The day was beautiful, and the South never better deserving the epithet of "sunny." The whole

At acquia creek the royal party landed, bade goodby to the gentlemen who had accompanied them, and took a

The first part of the journey was over a road laid with the dangerous strap rail, the only road of the kind in the country, past woods gay with autumn's livery, past golden Seids, past lance so shaded and tree arched that

the royal party said they were tike those of kngland. The train thes crossed the Rappahaunock, and stopped a few moments at Fredericksburg. The Prince was told this was the cely flushed city in the United States. Second not understand the just, and said he had some finer. It was explained that the city had up gained in population in forty years. The Prince apparand deeply interested when he was told that there Washington became a Froemeson, and there Washington's mother was buried. A great crowd of people were assembled at the depot, cheering and shouting, the negrood bowing and courtesying to the ground, praying "God biess massa!" The Prince came out and bowed, ouriously inspecting the slaves, as if he expected to see

some badge upon them. The train started again, and passed wide stretching plantations, with central white houses. There are but few villages on the route, as if all the ground was used ots. In comparison with the rich prairies which the Newcastle remarked.

At Asbland, about a mile from which Henry Clay was born, the train was detained for some time to awalt the ar rival of the regular train.

The Prince and suite were received at the fair grounds,

ing, by the Mayor and a committee of citizens. The Prince and suite were conveyed to the city in barouches. When the party reached Stohmond it was nearly seven When the party reached Richmond it was need of clock. There was a tremendous crowd at the depot, which cheered greatly, and chased the carriages through the street leading to the hotel. The people crowded into the passages and stairways, and it was with much difficulty the party got through. There was no formality and no procession, but enotinual cheers all through the streets. There has been no such popular demonstration stoce the Prince reached the States

The Prince expressed his satisfaction with the arrange

The ball has been given up, partly on account of the Prince's fatigue, and partly on account of dinancial diff

There is a great crowd still standing in front of the he tel, but the party will probabl, not go out to-night.

The Prince goes to Baltimore on Monday, via Wash

IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM IN PHILADELPHIA. GREAT RUSH FOR TICKETS FOR THE OPERA.
PHILADRIPHIA, Oct. 6, 1360.
Never sizes the days of Jonny Lind was there such an

excitences among these who compone the wonder and, the core going, enterprising residents of Philadelphia, or that which they manifested to day at the box office. of the Academy of Music.

The crowd in pursuit of the honor of attending the re-

ception of the Prince communeed to congregate at five clock in the morning, and at the time of the opening a